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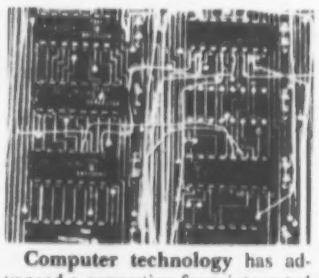
News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Only about 2.3 million will graduate from U.S. high schools in 1992, a new low, according to new projections. Story on Page 15.

Notable college programs for recruiting students and easing their transition from high school are described in a new report. A selection begins on Page 16.

Federal efforts to improve the teaching of science and mathematics would not necessarily yield higher student achievement, a government study has found. Story on Page 23.



Computer technology has advanced a generation from integrated circuits (above) to today's supercomputers, but the "fifth generation" of machines that can think is on the way. Story on Page 7.

"Put it in writing" is the first piece of advice from the authors of a new handbook on how to fire a college employee. Story on Page 29.

France has urged the countries of Europe to increase cooperation in scientific research. Story on Page 35.

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Pro Football League Claims Colleges Forced It to Bar Undergraduates and Should Pay Any Damage Claims

WIDE WORLD

The U.S. Football League, heeding a judge's order, has ended its ban on hiring college players and signed running back Marcus Dupree. Story on Page 31.

By N. SCOTT VANCE

CHICAGO

The United States Football League has filed a complaint in federal court against the American Football Coaches Association and the College Football Association for allegedly forcing it to bar underclassmen from its professional teams.

If U.S. District Judge Charles P. Kocoras allows the complaint to stand, the two associations could be assessed damages as high as several million dollars. The associations last week filed a motion to have it dismissed.

The complaint was lodged as part of a lawsuit brought by Kenneth Durrell, a former football player at the University of Illinois. Mr. Durrell sued both the National Football League and the United States Football League after they ruled him ineligible to play on a professional team in 1982..

At the time, both leagues prohibited their teams from hiring college players until they had used up their four years of athletic

Continued on Page 33, Column 1

Cheap Natural Gas Denied to Colleges; Ill. Sues Pipeline

By JACK MAGARRELL

Public universities in Illinois could cut their fuel costs by as much as 30 per cent if they bought natural gas directly from its producers, rather than through local public-utility companies, the Illinois Board of Higher Education was told here last week.

But it may take federal court action under the antitrust laws to realize the potential savings. The outcome could determine whether such savings will also be available to universities in other states.

Attempts by two of the Illinois institutions—Sangamon State University and Lincoln Land Community College—to buy natural gas directly were blocked when the

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Civil-Rights Groups Will Seek Law to Reverse Grove City Decision

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

Women's organizations and civil-rights groups will ask Congress to pass a broad bill stating that an entire educational institution is covered by laws barring bias against women, the handicapped, and members of minority groups if any part of it receives federal funds.

The National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, both of which represent dozens of other organizations, have agreed to press for such legislation in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision that an entire institution is not covered by a law barring sex bias if only one of its programs receives federal dollars.

Representatives of the groups acknowledge that such legislation faces an uphill fight, particularly in this year's Congressional session, which will be abbreviated because of the November elections. They also fear that conservative lawmakers might try to add amendments on school busing, abortion, and other controversial issues.

Administrators say women on campus are not likely to suffer because of the Grove City decision. Story on Page 24.

But spokesmen for the groups said the legislation was necessary because the Court's ruling could endanger the civil-rights protections afforded by several laws.

Specifically, the Court ruled that only

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

El Paso's Hispanic Students: No Longer Campus 'Tourists'

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

EL PASO, TEX.

Jose F. Avila says the alienation he encountered as a freshman at the University of Texas at El Paso in 1961 was overwhelming.

The university had only a few Hispanics at the time, and the El Paso native says, "I felt like a tourist in my own town. I didn't feel like I belonged."

He left the university, but after a three-year hitch in the Air Force, a more confident and worldly Mr. Avila returned to his studies able to cope successfully with the culture shock he had experienced earlier.

Now dean of students at the university, Mr. Avila has witnessed a dramatic turnaround. This year, for the first time in the university's 71-year history, Hispanic students are the largest group on the El Paso campus, making up about 48 per cent of the total of 15,630 students. White students are about 46 per cent of the total, with blacks and "others" making up the rest. The increased Hispanic

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

RUSSELL BANKS

Hispanic students make up 48 per cent of the student body at the University of Texas at El Paso, above.

Number Graduating from High School Expected to Drop to 2.3 Million

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The number of Americans graduating from high school will hit a low of about 2.3 million in 1992, according to a report by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, and the College Board.

The report, an updating of projections that the commission released in 1979, indicates that the number of high-school graduates each year will follow a "roller-coaster pattern" through the end of the century. The projections have been used by state planners and by colleges and universities to map financial and recruiting strategies for the next two decades.

Nationwide, the number of people graduating each year is expected to drop by 14 per cent from 1981 to 1986, from 2.9 million to 2.5 million. The number is then expected to rise slightly, reaching 2.6 million in 1988, before dropping again to the low of 2.3 million in 1992 and then climbing again to almost 2.7 million by the year 2000.

The number of people graduating from high school peaked in 1977 at nearly 3.2 million.

The figures for 22 of the states include projections for graduates of both public and private high schools. The rest of the state projections include only public-school graduates because reliable private-school data were not available. Norman Kaufman, one of the authors of the report, said the inclusion of all private school graduates would increase the national projections by "as much as 10 per cent."

The projections exclude those earning high school equivalency certificates.

Mr. Kaufman, director of the commission's information clearinghouse, said the purpose of the study "was to project and portray long-term trends of the next 10 to 15 years, in order to give higher-education planners a chance to reflect upon those trends."

No Racial Breakdown

Despite increased college enrollment of non-traditional and foreign students, he said, "the projections should prove useful for the large segment of institutions that deal with the traditional college student."

The statistics, which are presented by state and region, are based on factors such as birth rates, migration patterns, and high-school dropout rates.

The projections do not include statistics on the number of graduates by racial and ethnic background because for most states that information was not available. However, Mr. Kaufman said that because of their higher birth rates, the members of minority groups—especially Hispanics—will make up a larger percentage of the national total by the end of the century.

Mr. Kaufman emphasized that the report estimates the number of high-school graduates, not college enrollments. "We don't know what the college participation rate will be," he added. "Increased participation may offset the population declines."

The National Center for Education Statistics, in its "High School and Beyond" survey, found that more than two-thirds of those who graduated from high school in the spring of 1980 had attended some type of post-secondary institution in the two years following graduation.

Mr. Kaufman said the actual number of high-school graduates could be higher than the "fairly conservative" estimates. For example, the projections were based on state dropout rates that generally ranged from 25 to 30 per cent, but, Mr. Kaufman noted, "the recent national attention given to the quality of education may lead to a decrease in the high-school dropout rate."

Elaine El-Khawas, vice-president for policy analysis and research at the American Council on Education, agreed. "In the 1990's, the numbers are subject to change," she said. "It is hard to factor in all the attention that is now being given to schools."

The regional variations in the estimates reflect "the move from the Frost Belt to the Sun Belt," Mr. Kaufman said.

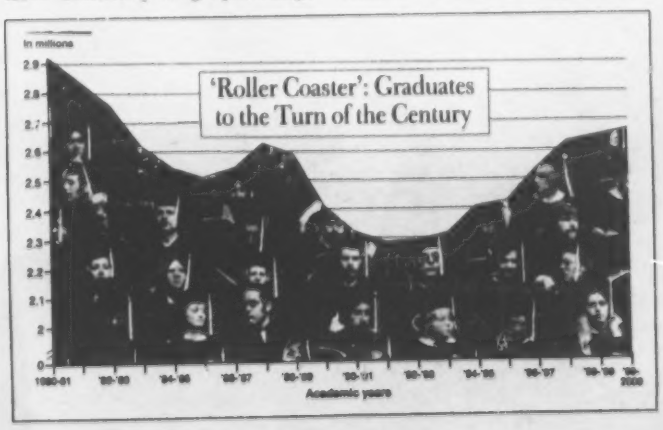
Regional Differences

Although all regions will experience a roller-coaster pattern, the downturns will be steepest in the Northeast. By 1999 the number of Northeast graduates is projected to be 30 per cent below the 1981 level.

A less severe decline is projected in the North Central region, where the number of graduates will drop by 22 per cent from 1981 to 1999.

In contrast, the West will experience mild downturns, and the number of graduates is expected to be 19 per cent higher in 1999 than it was in 1981. For the Southeast and South Central region, the increase will be 3 per cent, with Florida and Texas contributing to most of the growth.

High School Graduates: Projections for the Fifty States (1982-2000) may be purchased for $7 from the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302. Detailed state and regional reports may also be purchased. State reports are available for $2 per state. Regional reports, which include the relevant state data, are available for $15 each, or $50 for all four regions. Data may be obtained on computer diskette by special arrangement. The report will be sent to member institutions of the commission and the College Board.



FACT-FILE

Projected Changes in Graduates, by State, from 1981 to 2000

Projections of graduates by state for selected years through 2000

	1980-81 (actual)	1983-84	1986-87	1989-90	1992-93	1995-96	1999-2000
Alabama*	44,894	39,107	38,340	39,194	36,970	39,324	39,447
Alaska*	5,356	5,463	6,042	6,413	6,715	7,750	8,829†
Arizona*	28,416	26,765	27,528	27,523	26,137	28,032	34,262
Arkansas*	29,414	26,183	25,276	25,678	22,336	22,591	23,308†
California	271,474	248,156	256,343	239,213	244,731	271,932	320,997†
Colorado*	35,993	32,572	34,237	33,564	33,148	36,390	45,246
Connecticut	44,598	39,928	36,925	30,546	27,405	28,255	30,611
Delaware	10,894	7,786	7,278	6,680	6,115	6,420	6,805
District of Columbia*	4,846	3,870	3,270	2,802	2,483	2,386	2,388
Florida	99,511	92,175	92,873	96,522	90,639	93,846	119,621
Georgia*	62,963	58,943	58,695	51,833	53,665	54,929	58,862
Hawaii	14,610	12,612	12,772	12,010	11,784	12,809	14,376
Idaho*	12,931	11,734	12,209	12,585	13,385	15,606	15,789
Illinois	156,981	133,214	125,198	116,555	109,620	112,935	118,871
Indiana	80,783	70,168	65,172	64,614	60,059	59,000	59,384
Iowa*	42,355	35,869	33,179	30,558	29,102	31,169	31,279
Kansas*	29,397	26,027	25,386	24,462	24,061	25,427	28,329
Kentucky	46,297	42,717	40,817	40,542	37,140	37,961	37,585
Louisiana	54,571	48,908	47,666	46,988	47,051	51,923	58,349
Maine*	15,554	13,870	13,235	12,393	11,366	11,548	12,156
Maryland	60,893	56,226	52,370	45,046	40,664	42,500	46,868
Massachusetts*	75,934	67,715	62,150	51,994	44,634	45,807	49,420†
Michigan*	124,372	106,776	102,863	92,998	81,154	87,343	86,807
Minnesota	68,443	58,070	56,145	50,562	48,504	52,633	58,302†
Mississippi*	28,063	25,755	24,802	23,256	22,821	23,182	23,575
Missouri*	60,340	52,349	49,037	46,046	42,750	44,045	46,466
Montana*	11,634	9,783	9,494	9,022	9,005	9,847	10,569
Nebraska	23,729	20,472	19,302	19,023	18,608	19,569	21,033
Nevada	9,375	8,713	9,006	9,108	9,111	10,758	13,907
New Hampshire*	11,938	11,096	10,687	10,145	8,096	8,882	9,672†
New Jersey*	94,157	85,032	79,371	68,648	62,009	63,554	66,869
New Mexico	18,693	16,442	15,940	16,048	16,293	18,022	20,816
New York	230,237	206,490	188,510	166,220	156,588	155,531	166,187
North Carolina*	70,168	66,060	65,803	64,633	58,424	59,073	61,582
North Dakota	10,730	9,037	8,170	8,244	8,352	8,924	9,952
Ohio	154,489	139,655	131,817	127,124	116,787	119,968	122,666
Oklahoma*	38,823	34,527	36,828	36,029	35,939	37,710	48,284
Oregon*	29,354	26,612	27,261	25,580	25,703	28,443	29,938
Pennsylvania	169,075	150,864	138,189	124,876	112,153	113,472	121,093
Rhode Island*	10,719	9,543	8,483	7,365	6,294	6,859	7,404†
South Carolina	40,074	36,256	36,818	37,221	34,511	36,374	37,839
South Dakota*	10,431	8,443	7,744	7,442	7,449	8,030	8,448
Tennessee*	51,021	46,560	45,136	45,201	41,056	42,515	42,888†
Texas*	171,665	159,106	172,179	184,515	189,690	202,979	255,370
Utah*	19,886	19,123	20,928	22,811	29,758	32,755	35,055
Vermont*	6,513	6,128	6,013	5,650	5,091	5,449	6,192
Virginia*	67,147	59,966	59,360	54,396	49,358	50,830	56,200
Washington	52,392	46,893	49,869	48,462	46,121	48,483	57,402
West Virginia	24,300	22,565	22,299	22,111	20,606	19,860	18,950
Wisconsin	75,892	66,432	61,253	54,568	51,898	54,656	59,242
Wyoming*	6,161	5,756	6,293	6,732	7,087	8,069	9,568
Total	2,918,310	2,618,523	2,544,583	2,411,785	2,297,415	2,416,368	2,677,108

* Projections include graduates of public high schools only. All other state projections include public and nonpublic high-school graduates.

† Projections are for 1998-99.

SOURCE: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION